



The Daily Press

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

(Except Monday)  
at the

DAILY PRESS BUILDING,

211 Twenty-fifth Street, by the

DAILY PRESS COMPANY.

C. E. Thacker, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The Daily Press is delivered by carriers anywhere in the city limits for 10 cents a week. Any irregularities in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication. Orders for delivery of the Daily Press to either residence or places of business may be made by postal card or telephone.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(Payable Invariably in Advance.)  
One Month ..... \$ .50  
Three Months ..... 1.25  
Six Months ..... 2.50  
One Year ..... 5.00

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms... Bell 'Phone No. 41  
Business Office... Bell 'Phone No. 181

No employee of the Daily Press Company is authorized to contract any obligation in the name of the company, or to make purchases in the name of the same except upon orders signed by the PUBLISHER OF THE DAILY PRESS.

Entered at the Newport News, Va., Postoffice as second-class matter.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1905

THE PRIMARY PLEDGE.

It is time for the voter to think for himself. To quit voting on prejudices excited by politicians that they may slip into office and get a greedy hand into the public treasury. Of course, the politician will say, as he has been saying, that an independent voter is a Republican. Let him say so. Like many another thing the politician says, there is no truth in it.—Fredericksburg Journal.

The above is all right as a general proposition. No man should permit the views of self-interested politicians to swerve him to the right or to the left from the straight path of political duty. If there is any attempt to apply the doctrine to those persons who participated in the recent State primary and who are dissatisfied with the result of that contest the advice is perilously near an incitement to wholesale perjury. The man who participated in the primary and who took the pledge at the bottom of the ticket cannot evade the issue. The only thing which could relieve him of his responsibility in that direction would be absolute knowledge of fraud in connection with the primary.

In Virginia an independent is generally a non-combatant and he exerts just about as much influence upon the government of the State as the "neutrals" do in deciding the issues of a great war. Participation in the Democratic primary is essential if one wishes to have a voice in the politics of the State, but, of course, honest men cannot participate in those party contests unless they intend to accept the verdict in good faith.

AS TO THE ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.

It is said that the Woman's Army and Navy League, a society composed of the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of officers in the two branches of the service, will ask Congress at its next session to strike from the statute books the anti-canteen law, and to permit the restoration of the post exchanges, where light wines and malt liquors are sold to the enlisted men. From a personal study of army-post conditions since canteens were abolished they are decidedly of the opinion that the well meant action was a mistake.

The president of this league is Mrs. John C. Kelton, widow of the brigadier general of that name. Of her efforts to secure the repeal of the anti-canteen law a recent issue of the Army and Navy Journal says:

"Her efforts to effect a repeal of the existing law will command the interest and sympathy of a vast majority of those who have carefully investigated the facts. The annual reports of division and department commanders will soon be coming in and we confidently predict that they will repeat the old story of increased drunkenness and increased desertions as a result of the abolition of the canteen. We predict also that when officers make any recommendation at all on the canteen question, an overwhelming majority of them will urge a return of the old system as a means of promoting sobriety, improving discipline and discouraging desertion. The views of officers on this question are entitled to consideration. The officer is responsible for the condition of the men under his command, and his ef-

iciency and professional usefulness are measured by their health, discipline, contentment and general behavior. Consequently, when he declares that the canteen helps to promote temperance he speaks for his own legitimate interests as well as for those of his men. He realizes that a sober and contented command is one of an officer's strongest claims to advancement."

The annual reports of division and department commanders have been sent in and are said to fully bear out the prediction of our military contemporary. If human nature could be reformed by law and the appetite for strong drink could be eradicated by statute, the anti-canteen law would accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted. It has failed because a common sense consideration of conditions as they exist around the average army post had little or no influence in shaping the legislation.

MARS IN ASCENDANCY.

Mars seems to be getting into the ascendancy again and from Europe come many "rumors of war." We are informed that an epidemic of international quarrels is sweeping over the continent, no less than ten countries being engaged in making faces at one another, and in some instances there is an element of seriousness that may lead to some unpleasant results.

Germany and France have not been in accord over Morocco, and while apparently a final settlement has been reached, diplomats consider that there is more or less seriousness in the situation.

Russia and Finland are quarreling over the methods with bureaucracy has adopted in dealing with the grand duchies, and Austria and Hungary have apparently reached a crisis in their dispute over the subject of whether the Hungarian language shall be used in giving commands to Hungarian soldiers.

Roumania and Greece are at odds over the attacks made by Roumanians on Greek subjects.

The two really serious quarrels are between Russia and Finland and Austria and Hungary.

In addition both Russia and Japan seem to have important revolutionary movements to handle. It is to be hoped that the quarreling neighbors of Europe will follow the wise and conservative example of Norway and Sweden, the governments of which countries have decided to submit all present and future differences at issue to the international arbitration tribunal at The Hague. Civilization should forbid further shedding of blood in unnecessary wars.

General Sherman once upon a time said a pretty hard thing about war. Wonder what he would have said about the modern life insurance business.—Florida Times-Union.

We fear that the plain spoken old warrior's vocabulary would have been powerless in the face of such conditions.

The Republican national committee regrets to report that it cannot return that money contributed by the life insurance companies. There is no law, however, to prevent the officials responsible for the contributions from returning the money from their own bank accounts.

The Boston papers are now discussing the disappearance of the lobster. If our esteemed contemporary is anxious to recover the individual under discussion he may be apprehended almost any bright afternoon on Washington avenue.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, has been mentioned as the new chairman of the committee on appropriations. We will wait until the Jamestown Exposition bill is passed before deciding whether or not "a Mann's a man for a' that."

"When is a man drunk?" asks the New York World. Some men never are drunk, others always are when they have the price. It is impossible to lay down a general rule in regard to the problem.

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A CENTURY OF LIFE.

It Might Be Inconvenient If Every One Lived a Hundred Years.

Suppose a man fifty years old, making a good income from his business, were to decide to live till he was a hundred and not to retire until he was ninety.

The first consequence would be that he would have the opportunity of making much more money than if he died at seventy; next, that his children would have to wait much longer for it. Now, supposing him to have attained the age of ninety, the more money that he takes out of his business the less there will be for others to take.

His three sons, junior partners in the same firm, aged sixty-five downward, and his nine grandsons, aged forty downward, will find very little to take out of the business between them. The business, in fact, would not "go round."

Even more distressing would be the case of the family in which there was no business out of which an income could be obtained. The old baronet, aged a hundred, would still be living at the family seat, enjoying the income he had inherited. His son, wearing out to eighty and possibly still a great trial to his parents, would be eking out a precarious existence on very little more than he was allowed at Oxford and for his part quite unable to make his own sons any allowance at all, much less to tip his great-grandsons when they went back after the holidays to the rate provided schools.

These sons and grandsons would have to go into business. But into what business could they go?

Possibly it might be found necessary to compel a person attaining the age of seventy to give up his money and his estate to his son and to live on a small pension allowed him out of the wealth he had inherited or acquired, or possibly there might be a rule that a man on attaining the age of forty might claim complete control of his father's money and estate, provided that he undertook to house his parents and grandparents and to make them a small allowance.

But even then not all the inconveniences and uncertainties would be ended. Even if a man undertook at the age of forty all those obligations and had housed, say, a parent, a couple of grandparents and possibly two or three great-grandparents in a number of 150 cottages on the family estate and were making them allowances suitable to their respective ages it would yet be almost beyond his power to prevent them from reasserting themselves should they desire to do so. A man's father, still in the prime of life at seventy, might decide to set up in business afresh, in competition against the old business he had just relinquished to his son. He might even, with his more mature experience, cut out the old firm altogether, and then all the difficulties and inconveniences would begin over again.—London Spectator.

Why a Lobster Turns Red.

Persons living at a remote distance from the natural home of the lobster think that red is the original color of that species of crustacean. The natural hue, however, is green, the beautiful bright brick color being the result of boiling to which creatures are subjected. Two explanations for this change in color are given, either of which appears to be tenable: Their shells contain a large per cent of iron, and the boiling process oxidizes that material, the change being almost exactly the same as that brought about in burning a brick. Such a change in the color of a lobster's shell can be brought about by the sun's action, but never while the lobster is living. As a rule, however, the sun's bleaching influence consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell pure white.

The second explanation is that the original green color is due to the blue and red pigments, the blue being soluble and the red insoluble in boiling water. When the lobster is boiled, the blue pigment is dissolved, leaving the red to color the creature's shell.

The Burial of the Living.

From evidence difficult to dispute, it appears that in the Celestial empire old, incurably diseased and hopelessly depraved persons are frequently buried alive to rid the community of the burden and responsibility of their care-taking. This arrangement is the result of a mutual understanding, the victims assenting to and at times assisting in the preliminary ceremonies. The usage seems to have been recognized by the highest authorities, and the burials have certainly been conducted with the sanction of the ruling powers. Great preparations are made, and there is much ado and sometimes a show of grief, but a great deal of the latter is evidently perfunctory, as there is an all around feeling of satisfaction on the part of the spectators and more or less complacency on the mind of the victim, who is comforted by the assurance that he is fulfilling a tradition and will earn the respect of his ancestors and gone before.

HOME-SEEKERS' RATES

To California and Pacific Coast Points, Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, inclusive. Southern Railway now selling one-way tickets to Pacific Coast Points at extremely low rate of \$16.75. No change of train from Norfolk.

Through tourist car to Los Angeles and San Francisco, leaving Washington Mondays and Fridays, passing Salisbury 8:30 a. m. Tuesdays and Saturdays. Berth rate only \$8.50. Route Southern Railway through "The Land of the Sky" and Memphis.

Connection for tourist car leaves Norfolk 7:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays. For particulars write W. W. CROXTON, passenger agent, 95 Granby street, Norfolk, Va.

BUILT UP HER HEALTH

SPEEDY CURE OF MISS GOODE

She is Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Writes Gratefully to Mrs. Pinkham.

For the wonderful help that she has found Miss Cora Goode, 355 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., believes it her duty to write the following letter for publication, in order that other women afflicted in the same way may be



benefited as she was. Miss Goode is president of the Bryn Mawr Lawn Tennis Club of Chicago. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— "I tried many different remedies to try to build up my system, which had become run down from loss of proper rest and unreasonable hours, but nothing seemed to help me. Mother is a great advocate of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles, having used it herself some years ago with great success. So I began to take it, and in less than a month I was able to be out of bed and out of doors, and in three months I was entirely well. Really I have never felt so strong and well as I have since."

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhoea, falling or inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Her experience is very great, and she gives the benefit of it to all who stand in need of wise counsel. Address, Lynn, Mass.



"YOUR HEALTH"

Pledged to a pure wine, whiskey, brandy—whatever you like in a mild stimulant—will aid your digestion, add to your contentment, tend to longevity. But be sure it's pure. You can count on that if the containing bottle came in and went out of our door. Lots to choose from here, and you won't quarrel with our prices.

We also supply the family trade with bottled beer, delivered anywhere in the city.

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Daily Press Want ads. are good payers.

FINANCIAL.

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TO THE PUBLIC:

The following appeared in The New York Sun September 4th, 1905.

"Mexico City, Sept. 3d.—Pedro Alvarado, the millionaire of Parral, a laborer working in the mine for 50 cents a day only a few years ago, has made a strike of fabulous richness in his Palmilla Mine.

"Alvarado has renewed his offer to President Diaz to pay the public debt of Mexico. He says that he obtained his wealth from the ground, and that he thinks the Government is entitled to a good portion of it.

"He has just completed a palatial residence near his mine at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. There is a piano in every room. Several million dollars of his money is said to be kept in a strong iron cage at his home, guarded by an armed force."

Everybody has read of the truly wonderful mine owned by Pedro Alvarado and the fabulous wealth he has taken out of it during the last half dozen years. When the newspapers first told of the riches it was producing, the stories were ridiculed, and when he offered to pay the Mexican debt he was looked upon as a crank, but since the mine has continued its marvelous production from month to month and year to year, and the enormous size and richness of his ore body has been proved over and over again, the facts have at last been accepted, and it is now admittedly the richest known mine in the world.

So far as the world knows this is true, but the world has yet to hear the truth about another mine.

Alvarado commenced working in about the geographical centre of his property. North of his shaft he found little values. He did find them to the South and Southwest, and as he worked in that direction, the values increased and the ore body grew stronger and larger. As he proceeded he encountered bonanza after bonanza, each succeeding strike becoming more amazing in its richness until the whole world marvelled. He continued working to the South and Southwest until now he has reached the boundary line of his property and must stop. His ore body is 142½ feet wide, he is in one of the richest bonanzas yet encountered, but he can go no farther, for he is up to the line of THE CAPUZAYA MINE, with the entire ore body going directly and boldly into it bonanza and all.

This is the other mine of which the world is to hear. With all the fabulous riches of Alvarado's mine the Capuzaya mine is far richer, because

It receives his ore body at the richest, strongest and widest part, and in addition

It receives an ore body from the San Antonio de la Pena Mine lying immediately to the North, 173 feet wide, from which bonanza ore in quantity is now being taken within a few feet of Capuzaya line, and because

It receives the ore body and entire vein dipping into it from the Santa Ines mine to the east.

All these great ore bodies traverse the entire distance diagonally across Capuzaya, forming a solid mass of ore over 320 feet wide.

Capuzaya has twice the width of vein and double the length that Alvarado has.

Capuzaya has the best three compartment shaft in Mexico, now 520 feet deep and still sinking, with several hundred feet of drifts, and is now in ore running as high as \$580 per ton. It is now entering upon production.

Capuzaya's ore body has been proved to the depth of 700 feet by Alvarado, 570 feet by Santa Ines mine and over 300 feet by San Antonio de la Pena.

Major Henry G. Catlin, the great mining expert, who has examined nearly all the principal mining camps of the world, and who has spent over two years in the actual work of examining and studying Capuzaya, in a report says:—

"To my mind and just as it stands today, it is a more valuable property than Alvarado's, for what he has, is, in greater size and richness, coming into Capuzaya."

Alvarado is now holding ore, from a point near Capuzaya line, running \$7,000 per ton, and has recently taken out ore assaying over \$45,000 per ton.

Ex-United States Senator John P. Jones, from Nevada, than whom there is no more experienced and successful miner in the country, says:—

"I believe Capuzaya is the greatest precious metal property ever discovered, greater than the Comstock Lode. In my active mining experience of over 50 years I have never heard of anything approaching Capuzaya in width of vein and value of ore."

Senator Jones was superintendent of the Crown Point Mine on the Comstock Lode, from which he mined over \$60,000,000. He bought stock in the company at less than \$.50 per share, sold it for \$1,500 and more per share. Considering his experience with the Crown Point Mine, his statement is of the highest value.

That there will be a tremendous increase in the value of the Capuzaya stock when the real facts are generally known, goes without saying, and those who are fortunate enough to acquire some of this stock at this time will no doubt be able to take profits as did Senator Jones on his Crown Point shares.

Such an opportunity for profit, either in the advance of the price of the shares or dividends thereon, has never before existed.

The history of mining does not chronicle conditions such as are known to exist at the Capuzaya property. They are unique and amaze the most experienced mining men and experts. Between seventy-five and one hundred experts, mining men, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, all hard-headed, conservative, unbelieving men, have visited the property with the fixed expectation of finding the statements regarding it exaggerated or false. Without exception, they have returned to say that Capuzaya is all and even more than claimed for it.

If Alvarado's mine should be capitalized at some fabulous sum, the public would be clamoring for the shares at any price. Why? Because he has taken so many millions out of it. It should be remembered that while taking out his millions he has been depleting his mine just so much and proving the great value of Capuzaya, which is now known to be worth as many millions more than his, as he has taken out.

Capuzaya is just entering upon production. It has a proved value and probabilities so vast as to stagger the imagination.

If you have money to invest, or with which to speculate, there is absolutely no reason why you should not put it in Capuzaya, and there is every reason why you should.

Billions have been made in mines, and millions have been foolishly lost in schemes and frauds called mines. This is a mine, proved beyond peradventure of doubt, in the hands of well known successful, honest men. It has been investigated and re-investigated.

It is known to be all that it is represented to be. Its management is highly efficient, vigorous, economical and honest. It is an opportunity of a lifetime. Everybody in it will get a "square deal."

Capuzaya stock will have a sensational advance very soon. It should be purchased now at any price at which it is obtainable.

We shall make a specialty of Capuzaya stock and will keep our customers fully informed regarding it. We expect to be executing orders within a short time at from \$25 to \$50 per share, par value being \$5.00, and at much higher figures a little later on.

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